

THE DIPTERA COLLECTED ON THE COCKERELL
AND HUBBELL EXPEDITIONS TO HONDURASPart III: TYLIDAE, WITH A NEW
SPECIES FROM MEXICO¹

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The present paper lists the Tylidae (=Micropezidae) in the broad sense, including the Taeniapterinae and Neriinae, of the Cockerell and Hubbell Honduras collections. No Trepidariinae (=Calobatinae) were encountered. An extralimital species, from Mexico, is included for want of a better place to describe it.

Taeniaptera lasciva (Fabricius), 1798, Entomologia Systematica, Suppl., p. 564 (Musca). Escuela Agricola, Zamorano: Nov. 20, 1946 (Pelen), 1 female; Nov. 24, 1946 (W. P. Cockerell), 1 female; Dec. 27, 1946 (T. D. A. & W. P. Cockerell), 1 male, 2 females; Oct., 1946 (Cisneros), 1 male; Aug. 19, 1948, reared sweet potato, #236 (Hubbell), 15 specimens; July 9, 1948, tall weeds, #45 (Hubbell), 1 male, 1 female; July 1, 1948, roadside, #10 (Hubbell), 1 female; July 19, 1948, weed thicket, #106 (Hubbell), 1 female; July 16, 1948 (Hubbell), 1 male. Rio Claura, April 13, 1923, #259 (Hubbell), 1 female.

Taeniaptera latitibia (Enderlein) 1922, Arch. für Naturgesch., 88 (A,5), p. 220 (*Grallomyia*). Tela, Lancetilla, July 28, 1948 (Hubbell), 1 male.

Tylos (Neriocephalus) stigmaticus (van der Wulp), 1897, Biologia Centrali-Americana, 2, p. 366 (*Micropeza*). Escuela Agricola, Zamorano: Nov. 25, 1946 (W. P. Cockerell), 1 male; on bean, July 19, 1948, #107 (Hubbell), 1 female; meadow, Yeguaré River, July 2, 1948, #18 (Hubbell), 1 male; roadside, July 1, 1948, #10 (Hubbell), 1 male, 1 female; July 15, 1948, #77, (Hubbell), 1 male; on gardenia, July 4, 1948, #25 (Hubbell), 2 males.

Tylos abbreviatus (Cresson), 1926, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 52, p. 262 (*Micropeza*). Escuela Agricola, Zamorano: weed thicket July 19, 1948, #106 (Hubbell), 3 males, 2 females; roadside, July 1, 1948, #10, 1 male, 2 females; vegetables, July 1, 1948, #13 (Hubbell), 1 male, 3 females; campus, Aug. 16, 1948, #224 (Hub-

¹ For Part I of this series, see Pan-Pac. Ent., 26 (2): 86-90, 1950; for Part II, see Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 43 (2): 46-57, 1953.

bell), 2 females; tall weeds, July 9, 1948, #45 (Hubbell), 2 males, 1 female; on gardenia, July 4, 1948, #25 (Hubbell), 1 female.

Tylos tabernilla (Cresson), 1926, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 52, p. 263 (*Micropeza*). Escuela Agricola, Zamorano: tall weeds, July 9, 1948, #15 (Hubbell), 1 female; weed thicket, July 19, 1948, #106 (Hubbell) 1 female.

Tylos (*Neriocephalus*) *sufflavus* James, new species

This species traces to paragraph 42 or 45 in Hennig's (1936, p. 140) key (the first posterior cell being either closed in the costa or short-petiolate) but will not run satisfactorily beyond those points. The pleura are entirely yellow, at most discolored with yellowish brown but without clearly-marked patches of that color, and contrasting with the black mesonotum; all femora are yellow, at most with their apices slightly discolored; the claspers of the male are exceptionally large; and the ovipositor in the female is exceptionally broadened and angulate apically on the non-retractile portion, being as broad there as the greatest width of the abdominal terga.

Male.—Head moderately elongated, about 0.75 as high as long, the eyes equal in length and height. Vertex and upper half of occiput, including orbits, shining black; front between eyes orange-yellow, between posterior margin of eyes and anterior ocellus reddish yellow, with an extension of this area passing to each side of the ocellar triangle, first broadly, then narrowing to a fine stripe that passes between the inner and outer verticals and terminates on the occiput; front from eyes to bases of antennae reddish brown. Face and lower part of occiput, except a small brownish area behind the lower posterior corner of the eye, yellow. Pile of head very inconspicuous; facial orbits silvery-tomentose. Inner vertical, outer vertical, and postvertical bristles strong, black. Antenna reddish yellow; setulae of first and second segments black; arista black, bare. Proboscis and palpi yellow. *Mesonotum* including scutellum, and metanotum, black, at most slightly reddish along the notopleural suture and on the postalar regions, subshining, dulled by a cinereous pollen which becomes more or less brownish laterally. Prothorax mostly yellow, pronotum and humeri reddish brown. Pleura yellow, at most with areas on the mesopleura and pteropleura reddish brown. Upper parts of pleura shining, the lower parts, especially of the sternopleura, whitish-pollinose. Two strong notopleurals, 1 sternopleural, and several bristles on the lower parts of the sternopleura before the middle coxae, black. Scutellars strong, black. Wing slightly brownish-hyaline; apical cell closed in the margin or short-petiolate; costal section between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} less than half the length of M_{1+2} (ratio about 30 to 65 or 70). Halteres yellow, knobs brownish. Coxae yellow with black setulae and bristles; femora and tibiae reddish yellow, without any trace of annuli but with the tibiae becoming brownish at the apices, the fore pair sometimes mostly brownish; tarsi

brownish, the terminal tarsomeres somewhat enlarged. *Abdominal terga* I to VI black with narrow lateral margins on all segments and broader, complete apical margins on II to VI, sometimes becoming obscure on IV and V; pollen as on the mesonotum. Epandrium dorsally and extremities of surstyli reddish yellow, the ventral areas, including the sternites and the copulatory claspers, yellow. Claspers large, almost as long as the first three terga combined, ovate, broadest at three-fifths their length, from the lateral aspect angulate apically, from the ventral (anterior) aspect incised, V-shaped, to almost one-third distance from the apex; surstyli cruciate, the right overlying the left, each with a broadly acute apex. Length, 8–9 mm.

Female.—Similar to the male, except sexually. Apical tarsomeres not enlarged. Basal (non-retractile) part of ovipositor reddish-brown dorsally, narrowed at base to apical width of sixth tergum, then becoming broader to its apex and definitely angular at its outer corners; the retracile part yellowish and narrowing strongly but gradually to the subcylindrical, blackish apical portion. Comparative measurements ($30=1$ mm.): non-retractile part of ovipositor, base 23, apex 33, length 20–25; basal width of subcylindrical terminal part, 8; maximum width of abdomen (apex of tergum III), 33; apex of tergum VI, 23.

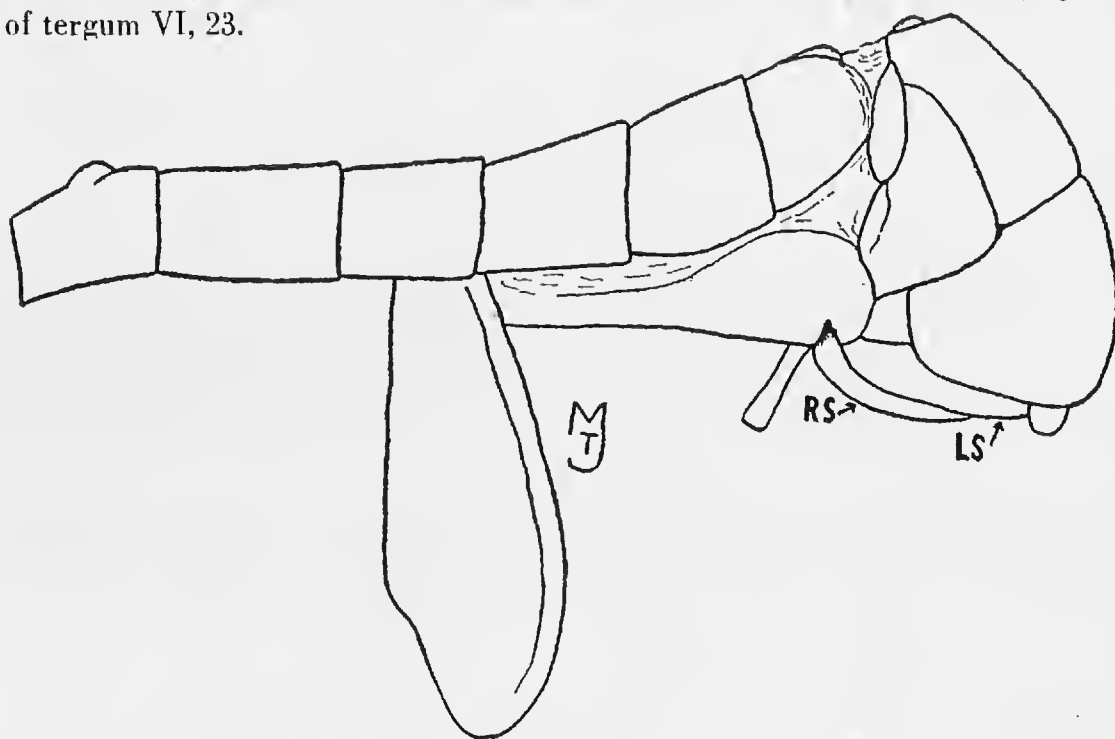


Fig. 1. *Tylos sufflavus*, new species. Abdomen of male, lateral view, left side, from a paratype. RS, right surstylus; LS, left surstylus.

Holotype male, MT. TANCITURO, MICHOACAN, MEXICO, 7800 ft., sweeping in mountain meadow (H. Hoogstraal), Fourth Hoogstraal Mexican Biological Expedition, 1941. *Allotype*, same data but on lupine, mountain meadow (Mt. Tancituro?). Paratypes, 4 males, 8 females, same data as holotype and allotype. Holotype and allotype in the Chicago Natural History Museum.

I have seen a pair of specimens in the collection of the Chicago

Natural History Museum from Mt. Tancituro, in field, Fourth Hoogstraal Mexican Biological Collection, which may be *T. pectoralis* (Wiedemann) (= *T. occipitalis* Van der Wulp, according to Hennig and Aczél). These specimens are smaller (6 mm.), the mesopleura and pteropleura are marked with definite reddish brown patches, the occiput is more broadly black in the middle, the basal part of the ovipositor is almost parallel-sided and blackish dorsally, and the epandrium is marked with black dorsally. The male genitalia are essentially as in *sufflavus*. If my identification of *pectoralis* is correct, this species is very close to *sufflavus*. Both Wiedemann's and Van der Wulp's species were described from females only.

Oncopsia flavifrons (Bigot), 1886, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (6) 6, p. 372 (*Nerius*). Tela: Lancetilla, July 28, 1948 (Hubbell), 2 females.

Glyphidops filusus (Fabricius), 1805, Systema Antliatarum, p. 265. (*Nerius*). Tela: Lancetilla, July 28, 1948 (Hubbell), 1 female.

LITERATURE CITED

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FIRST REPORT OF TRICHOCORIXA CALVA (SAY) FROM MEXICO

(Hemiptera:Corixidae)

A single, male corixid, kindly identified by Dr. R. I. Sailer as *Trichocorixa calva* (Say), was taken from a small, roadside pond three miles north of El Mayor, Baja California, Mexico, October 6, 1953, by R. D. Lee, R. E. Ryckman, and C. T. Ames. Sailer¹ noted previous collections from 27 states and the District of Columbia in the United States, but it is believed that this is the first record for the collection of *T. calva* in Mexico. The specimen is now in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.—ROBERT D. LEE, *School of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Loma Linda, California.*

¹ Sailer, R. I., 1948. The genus *Trichocorixa* (Coreidae, Hemiptera). Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 32: 289-407.